Club Celebrates 1.7 Million-Acre Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument

by Marie Dolcini

Calling it a "down payment on the 5.7 million acres we need," Club leaders hailed President Clinton's Sept. 18 decision to proclaim 1.7 million acres of southern Utah canyon lands as the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument — and are press- ing for stronger protection for all the state's wildlands.

By executive order, Clinton invoked the 1872 Antiquities Act to block the threat of coal mining and preserve the Grand Staircase-Escalante for future generations. With a backdrop of the Grand Canyon National Park as a backdrop, Clinton announced his decision at the very spot where President Roosevelt had signed the canyon a national monument in 1908.

And with the stroke of a pen he affirmed over three decades of commitment on the part of the Club's public-lands activists.

The president's announcement was precipitated in large part by a Dutch mining conglomerate's plans for a huge coal mining operation on the Kaiparowits Plateau, a large roadless area containing some of Utah's most spectacular red rock canyons and towering arches. "We can't tolerate anywhere and we shouldn't have mines that threaten our national treasures," said Sierra Club staff and volunteers were out in force with signs and hearty applause. Clinton even asked for a Club button for his lapel and wore it over the course of the proceedings.

"The Clinton administration saw there was a lot of support for protecting this wilderness," said Lawson LeGate, the Club's southwestern regional representative.

The national monument designation was entirely the administration's idea, but our activists and allies really laid the groundwork.

The Club's Utah wilderness campaign started in the mid-1970s after the Bureau of Land Management was directed by Congress to study Utah for possible wilderness protection. "The BLM decided by identifying only 2.5 million acres," said LeGate. "We said they were wrong — there's at least an- other million acres.

Club volunteers and friends then filed appeals and initiated a massive public appeal for a campaign under the umbrella of the Utah Wilderness Coalition. After going out to the land and studying maps over kitchen tables, they circulated petitions stating that no less than 5.7 million acres be preserved as wilderness. The grassroots effort proved so successful that nearly a million acres were rezoned in the BLM's original wilderness proposal.

"Back then, you could almost count folks who knew that area on two hands," recalled 25-year volunteer Jim Cudahy, who participated in the BLM-led study. "Now hundreds have worked on that land." While the newly designated monument does include acreage targeted for preservation by the Sierra Club, a significant portion of Utah public land remains without any protection at all. And so, at least one of the acres identified by the Club's "5.7 Wild" campaign have been granted wilderness designation — a stronger protection than public lands currently enjoy.

"National monument lands still remain at risk for overgrazing, chaining and pipeline instal- lations," warned Cudahy.

One of the biggest hurdles to realizing a 5.7-million-acre wilderness designation remains the Utah delegation, including Rep. James Hansen and Sens. Orrin Hatch and Robert Bennett, all Republicans. They supported a Utah "wilderness" bill that would have permitted mining and facilitated other destructive development even in the meager

1.8 million acres identified for "protection." The Club helped stop the bill with a major lobbying effort and overwhelming public support. But Hansen, author of the anti-wilderness bill, still chairs the committee that any future Utah wilderness bill will have to pass through.

Now, on the heels of Clinton's action, the Utah delegation is fighting back by creating controversy in the local press and prompting legislation to prevent any future presidential declaration without congressional involvement. And while papers ranging from the Boston Globe and Omaha World Herald to the Casper (Wyoming) Star Tribune have labeled the designation as among the most significant environmental actions taken by the president, Utah's two major dailies have characterized Clinton's action as an outright land grab that could happen anywhere — including New York City's Central Park.

"Clearly we have to both change the political climate and increase support from a wider number of interests to achieve wilderness protection for these lands," said Carlin. "And there's no better role for the Club.

"We've been the greatest resource for grassroots support in influencing Congress on the last campaign and in districts outside Utah.

"There's no denying our gains," added LeGate, "but the fight for Utah wilderness is far from over. We ultimately need to establish the entire 5.7 million acres as wilderness

See Monument, page 4
I'm excited about the new legislative session because there's a fresh crop of lawmakers, mostly in the Arizona House, a refocusing, reshaping of leadership. One must always be hopeful that Arizona can have two chambers where the majority of those elected listen to their conscience and policy groups' interests first. Freemasons learn quickly, not without bruises, who they can safely align themselves with and who tends to turn on them... and that's just in their own oases. They also figure out which lobbyists have deep pockets. I bet you guessed. It's not us.

The environment was not a contentious issue during the legislative races, it was a persistent one. Maricopa County forums never failed to include discussions on air quality. Pima County is no stranger to groundwater contamination, and the rest of the state has plenty of public land in marginal condition. Republican Bob Dole admitted the GOP had hurt themselves by taking an extremist hard line to the right on the environment. So you didn't hear much from him about it in San Diego or on the campaign trail. The voters, the opinion surveys, and thegrassroots feedback in both parties clearly have shown that extremists will not prevail. That kind of rhetoric only emerges from isolated places, such as the Governor's office, and where greens are paid by market forces and for enforcing the law in ranching and logging communities.

While there is nothing to leap and shout about in the character of the new legislature, it is slightly, every so slightly, more moderate than the one we've had in the past two years. More Republicans are aware that being responsible on the environment is sensible and in no way tame them as pagan, tree-hugging wackos. A few find their finely held myths quickly shattered: the Sierra Club does not have a direct hotline to the United Nations and the Tri-Lateral Commission to tell them what to have for breakfast. Once these formalities are taken care of, the business of preventing environmental setbacks begins.

We're looking for progress on:
- air quality;
- funding the closure of abandoned mines throughout the state;
- revamping the process for importation of hazardous waste.
We'll be holding the line on preserving:
- the Heritage Fund;
- what's left of an independent Game and Fish Commission;
- wildlife, and

making sure Arizona is never a state where people are jailed for environmental laws (takings) or allow polluters to keep violations secret and receive criminal immunity (environmental audit, a.k.a. the polluter protection act).

You can help begin the new year with a personal call to your legislators. Tell them how much you are looking forward to them doing a great job. Tell them you're counting on them to protect and enhance the environment in Arizona. Tell them you know they will be sure the public's tax dollars are going toward protecting citizens' interests and that polluters will still be required to pay their own freight, clean up their mess, and further prevent mishaps in 1997.

Contact the people who represent you at the State Capitol, one Senator and two Representatives, at 1-800-352-8404 toll free. In the Phoenix area call the House of Representatives at 542-4221 and the State Senate at 542-3559.

For hand-on experience of how the legislative process works, join us in Yuma on Tuesday, January 7, at the county library, 151 Third Avenue from 8:30 to 8:30 p.m. Also in Flagstaff, January 16, at City Hall. Your input on politics will never be the same.

Congratulations!
19 out of 21 Sierra Club endorsed legislative candidates are on their way to the State Capitol.

District 2
Rep. John Verkamp
District 7—Casa Grande
Rep. Paul Nordin
District 8—Tucson
Sen. Elaine Richard
Rep. Carol Cadwallader
Rep. Deborah Norris
District 13
Sen. George Cunningham
Rep. Andy Nichols
Rep. Frank Fugan
District 14
Sen. Ruth Neuman
Rep. Herschella Horten
Rep. Maroon Pickens
District 18
Rep. Sue Girland
District 20
Sen. Mary Haley
Rep. Kathy Foster
District 24
Sen. Sue Grace
District 25
Rep. Steve Leckley
Rep. Ken Cheuvront

Editor's year end "Manifesto"
This is My Brain on Deadline

It is one thing to show a man that he is in error, and another to put him in possession of the truth. —John Locke

Most writer's would jump at the chance to settle on in the first person about what they think is important. Like most, I have plenty of opinions. Good ones too. Radical, rational, perceptive, informed, ingenious, educated opinions—call them what you will. I also have many questions. Why is it I'm taking so long for release of the final EIS on Mexican wolf reintroduction? Why is it so hard to describe an experience at the Grand Canyon? Why is the concept of "deadline" antithetical to human nature? Why do so many believe their letter will be lost in the mail? Why would anyone want to build a bridge at Sedona's Red Rock Crossing? What do you, the reader, want to read in your newspaper?

After all, it's your newspaper. The Grand Canyon Chapter exists because you're a member. The chapter is publisher of the Canyon Echo. Without you, both chapter and newspaper couldn't exist.

That means we want you to like your newspaper. Please mail your opinions, suggestions, ideas.... It's important to know what you want.

But before you get to me, here's my opinion.
We are an advocacy journal—a "house organ" for the Sierra Club in Arizona. We sing our tune (most of the time) in harmony with Sierra Club at the national level. We "advocate" our position and attempt to give our readers the "rest of the story."

Newspaper content is defined in a narrow- ing process that goes something like this:
First, the scope of Arizona's environmental issues is far too broad to be covered in a newspaper of this size. Indeed, I could easily access enough information to fill ten-times the pages we now publish.
The article that most often finds a home in my slush pile is one with a weak connection to the Club. The worst offender is an article that asks readers to contribute time and money to another organization. Unless we are engaged in a formal coalition with an environmental group(s), these submissions get the ax.
Second, is the article based on Sierra Club policy? Sometimes policy is in the process of development, which can delay publication. Articles that argue against Sierra Club policy quickly become special problems. The editor does not dictate policy, but is charged with furthering the mission and purpose of the Club.
Next, does the article represent opinion or fact? Opinions have a place in the letters to the editor section or in a guest column, or are published in the columns like this, commonly known as "op-ed" copy—short for opinion-editorial. I receive an abundance of opinion-oriented copy.
I strongly suggest reading our "Writer's Guidelines" before writing for publication. The most common, nearly unanimous mis take is failure to contact the editor on the onset of a writing project.
Except for a few professionally written (most often reprinted) articles all contributions are just that—contributions. We do not pay writers and therefore depend upon volunteer freelancers for copy. Frankly, I'm rather impressed with the quality of what comes in. Ultimately, the composition and quality of your newspaper is dependent upon your contributions.
In 1996 the Grand Canyon Chapter published 92 pages, over 90,000 words of copy in over 100 articles, fillers, short takes, and such items that generally pertain to the workings of the Sierra Club. Circulation climbed steadily. The press-run for this issue was 11,500 copies, an all-time high. Over 100,000 copies were released this year.

Taken collectively, each issue is a remarkable achievement—the result of countless hours spent in front of a computer screen by volunteers with perhaps not so much passion for writing, but a passion for the issue and a need to express their opinion. I strongly suggest reading our "Writing Guidelines" before writing for publication. The most common, nearly unanimous mis take is failure to contact the editor on the onset of a writing project.
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Deadline! for the February Canyon Echo is: January 3, 1997

Web site for grazing activists:
http://www.neta.com/~j-burgess

**Attention all Sierra Club volunteers!**
Your effort has made 1996 an active and meaningful year for the Grand Canyon Chapter. Thanks to you, the presence of the Sierra Club was recognized throughout Arizona. Your willingness to become involved is the essence of environmentalism in America. The Grand Canyon Chapter is grateful for your participation.

**Deadline!**
for the February Canyon Echo is:
January 3, 1997

**Canyon Echo Writer's Group meeting:**
December 11, 7:00 p.m.
Border's Books and Music
24th Street and Camelback (next to Planet Hollywood)
Please contact Rick Isbets, 454-5566 if you plan to attend.

**Attention all Sierra Club volunteers!**
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Conservationists and Ranchers will sue for Restoration of Mexican Wolves in the Southwest

A
n unusual coalition of conservationists, sportmen, and ranchers today announced they will sue the government to expedite the reintroduction of endangered Mexican wolves into their former habitat in the American Southwest.

The coalition, composed of seventy-seven diverse local and national groups sent the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) a 60-day notice of intent to sue. The groups emphasize that they represent hundreds of thousands of citizens supportive of the return of the Mexican wolf, which is among the world’s rarest and most critically endangered mammals.

Rodger Schlickeisen, President of Defenders of Wildlife, underscores that “Implementation of a Mexican wolf recovery plan approved more than a decade ago is being held hostage to politics. The public wants wolves, science supports their return, and the ecosystem needs them. There is no legitimate reason for further delay.”

If FWS does not act within the 60-day period, these prospective plaintiffs will include, among others, the Arizona League of Conservation Voters, National Audubon Society, Defenders of Wildlife, Hunters and Fishers for Environmental Ethics, Preserve Arizona’s Wolves, Sierra Club, and rancher Jim Winder, who is from the proposed area in New Mexico where wolves would be reintroduced.

“Although we have been patient and vociferous in defense of the Fish and Wildlife Service, we are gravely concerned that they are not fulfilling their responsibilities as directed by Congress and the court,” explains the coalition’s attorney, Grover Burnett of the Western Environmental Law Center in Taos, New Mexico.

The lawsuit points to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service’s violation of the Endangered Species Act and a violation of the Service’s own notice of intent from a civil action against them in 1990. The New Mexico District Court in 1993 (Wolf Action Group, et. al. vs. United States) directed the Fish and Wildlife Service to produce a time-line calling for a final environmental impact statement by March 1995, and the release of wolves by July 1996. Burnett points out that “the agency remains delinquent in fulfilling the two most important requirements of the Agreement, releasing the final EIS and accomplishing the reintroduction of Mexican wolves to the wild.”

A year and a half later, the final EIS has not been issued and no firm plans have been made for release of the wolves. In fact, the Interior Department is making no public statements on Mexican wolf release, despite internal meetings on the situation.

“This most recent setback is inexcusable,” says Bobbie Holaday, Executive Director of Preserve Arizona’s Wolves. “We’ve been patient for years. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has delayed and delayed the program at every turn and is now refusing to even discuss it with the interested public. We are deeply concerned about the wolf and now have no choice but to reopen the lawsuit; it’s the right thing to do.”

Before the advent of livestock ranching, Mexican wolves were prominent throughout the wildlands of the Southwest. In the early 1900’s, a livestock-driven campaign was conducted into a federal extermination program and resulted in the wolf’s near extinction. In 1976 Mexican wolves were listed as endangered and the last few were live-captured and entered into a breeding program to prevent them from disappearing entirely.

The Mexican Wolf Recovery Plan, approved in 1982, calls for a captive propagation of at least 100 wolves followed by reintroduction to the wild. Currently there are 140 wolves in captivity. The wolves and a large coalition of wolf supporters are awaiting a final decision from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, which, some claim, is being delayed for political reasons.

Dave Henderson, National Audubon Society representative in Santa Fe, said, “Although the Service has drafted a fair and balanced proposal, this is the second civil action that have become necessary to prevent them from back-peddling on recovery.” Henderson notes, “There are real costs when government fails to make decisions in a timely manner. In this case, the biggest cost is the expense of Mexican wolves, and they simply can’t afford it.”

“With the petition out that the public has repeatedly demonstrated through dozens of meetings and opinion surveys that the vast majority of people of all political stripes are not opposed to the return of wolves.”

Rancher Jim Winder, who lives and ranches next to the proposed release site explains that “The reintroduction of a large predator such as a wolf will force ranchers to manage their livestock more intensively. This will improve range conditions and profitability for most operations... if the public wants wolves, then I will find a way to co-exist with wolves.” Recognizing the ecological and economic value of wolves, rancher Winder has signed on as party to the wolf-coalition’s lawsuit. Other ranchers in the area have written letters supporting the suit, an intent of the citizen action and have expressed strong support for the return of the wolves.

Defenders of Wildlife Southwest Representative Craig Miller notes that “Despite some localized opposition, most responsible ranchers are not opposed to wolf recovery as long as they’re allowed to protect their livestock. We also recognize that some livestock losses are a natural part of the process and that these are rare events in the lives of many working families.”

Defenders operates a compensation fund that reimburses ranchers who lose livestock to wolves, and an incentive program that re-directs landowners who raise hogs on private property. Defenders is now finalizing plans for a market-tested program designed to help Arizona and New Mexico ranchers live with and benefit from wolves, once they are released.

The “wolf country” certification program requires ranchers to raise their live stock in a manner compatible with wolves and other predators. While cooperation with the Fish and Wildlife Service is a cornerstone of wolf monitoring activities, in exchange, Defenders will assist ranchers in marketing the ecologically sensitive “wolf country” certified beef for a premium at local restaurants and markets.

What’s the difference between a national park and a national monument?

National parks can be created only through an act of Congress. National Monuments can be designated by the president under the Antiquities Act, which Theodore Roosevelt signed in 1906. Historically, such designations are intended to protect scenic, historic, archaeological, geologic and other scientific, and educational values.

Many of the nation’s premier national parks began as presidentially designated national monuments, including Grand Canyon, Death Valley, and Four out of Utah’s five—Zion, Bryce Canyon, Capitol Reef, and Arches.

All national parks and most national monuments are run by the National Park Service, but monuments generally have lower priority when it comes to funding.

What is wilderness?

Wilderness designation means that certain activities are prohibited: sugaring, road vehicle use, permanent developments like roads, buildings, and dams. National parks and monuments may contain wilderness areas—as can national forests and areas under the jurisdiction of the Fish and Wildlife Service and Bureau of Land Management—but monument status does not necessarily prohibit an area from grazing, road building, or other development.

While Clinton’s Grand Staircase-Escalante designation is a laudable move, it does not change the Club’s goal of 5.7 million acres of wilderness in southern Utah, a goal that can be achieved only through Congressional designation.

Monument from page 1
so no one builds a highway across it.”

To take action
Contact President Clinton to express your thanks for exercising his presidential prerogative to create the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument. Write letters-to-the-editor to the two major newspapers in Utah in support of the new monument, emphasizing that this land belongs to all Americans, not just Utahans:

Salt Lake Tribune Public Forum, Salt Lake Tribune, P.O. Box 867, Salt Lake City, UT 84110

Deseret News Reader’s Forum, Deseret News, P.O. Box 1257, Salt Lake City, UT 84110

For more information:
Contact Lawson LeCate or Greg Underwood in the Southwest office at (801) 667-6294.

Sierra Club,
186 Second Street
San Francisco, CA 94105-3441, USA,
Telephone (415) 977-5500 (voice),
(415) 977-5759 (FAX)

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November 1996, Volume 3, number 9

Applications for River-Running Permits now Available

Phoenix, October 24—Applications for a Visitors Permit with a reserved date to run the Upper Salt River within the Salt River Canyon Wilderness are now available at two Forest Service offices. The period requiring a Visitors Permit with a reserved date is from March 1 through May 15, 1997.

Applications for a Visitors Permit will be accepted from December 1, 1996, through January 31, 1997. Applications will again be accepted beginning March 1, 1997, for unreserved dates and canceled trips.

Application packets for the 1997 season may be requested from:

River Permit Coordinator, Tonto National Forest
2324 E. McDowell Road
Phoenix, AZ 85016
(602) 225-5200

Globe Ranger District
3127 E. 48th Ave.
Globe, AZ 85501
(520) 425-7189

In Phoenix, the Tonto National Forest headquarters at 2324 E. McDowell is open from 7:45 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday.
Carlota Copper: Let's Just Say No!

by Don Steuer, Palo Verde Group Conservation Chair

For almost half a century, Pinto Creek has served as the western boundary for large-scale mining in the Globe-Miami area, sixty miles east of Phoenix. Despite mining activity literally at its banks, the creek and surrounding environs so far have survived groundwater pumping, tailings piles, and toxic spills. Nearby Haunted Canyon, with its stands of Arizona cypress, represents one of the finest riparian forests in the desert southwest. Downstream, an eight-mile segment of Pinto Creek is so unique the U.S. Forest Service has found it eligible for Wild and Scenic River designation.

Carlota Copper Company, a subsidiary of Canadian-owned Canoro, Inc., is trying to obtain permits to push large-scale mining beyond the boundary of Pinto Creek. Three pits would be dug within reach of the popular Haunted Canyon hiking trail that leads into the Superstition Wilderness. The fourth and largest pit would be under Pinto Creek itself. A heel-leach pad, on a mile long, would be located in Powers Gulch, just above the perennial and most lush portion of Haunted Canyon.

The Carlota mine is a needlessly risky project, given concern over dwindling riparian areas. Almost a mile of Pinto Creek would be diverted into a man-made channel to accommodate the 600 ft. deep, half-mile wide main pit. Part of the channel would run through the pit, perched high on a bench reinforced with waste rock. After closure, the pit is expected to fill with water to a level about 150 feet below the bench. The quality of the stagnant water is expected to steadily decrease. Carlota officials express confidence that the diversion channel will never collapse and mix with the pit’s low-quality water, adversely affecting downstream portions of Pinto Creek.

Similarly, over a mile of Powers Gulch would be realigned around the heap-leach pad, where 490 tons of sulfuric acid per day would be sprayed to leach copper from the ore. After five years of neutralizing with water and lime, the spent ore will still maintain a pH of 2.3 in perpetuity. Leaks could send acidic runoff directly into Haunted Canyon and Pinto Creek.

Over 750 gallons of water per minute for twenty years would be needed to operate the mine. Tests have concluded that surface flows in Haunted Canyon will be reduced by over 80% when groundwater supplies are pumped. In Pinto Creek, surface flows decrease by one-third. Undaunted, Carlota has proposed a mitigation plan whereby even more groundwater would be pumped from under Pinto Creek and piped back to Haunted Canyon to augment stream flows. Whether a widening core of depression under the site dries up riparian vegetation is a moot point; bedrock mining is king on public lands.

Carlota officials are virtually alone in their confidence that the unique resources in Haunted Canyon and Pinto Creek will be adequately protected. The Environmental Protection Agency reviewed the proposed mine and gave it the lowest possible rating. Carlota officials have been told that the unique resources in Haunted Canyon and Pinto Creek will be adequately protected. The Environmental Protection Agency reviewed the proposed mine and gave it the lowest possible rating. Wildlife agencies predicted significant impacts and doubted the mine could be mitigated. A prominent geologist warned about ground movement that could affect dikes and linters. Forest Service officials admit that except for the 1872 Mining Law that practically guarantees mining on public land, they would just as soon see Carlota go back to Canada.

The mining industry’s creed is that any damage to the environment can be mitigated. Carlota will monitor to warn of toxic wastes escape the project site. A smaller pit near the Top of the World community will be back-filled and endangered hedgehog cactus will be transplanted. Efforts will be made to design the diversion channels to mimic a natural creek and trees will be planted. Carlota also has offered to help the Forest Service fence cows out of a creek to help with a native fish project. All of this mitigation is admirable, but will not restore the land to anywhere near its original state.

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This photo was taken in Pinto Creek, downstream of the Carlota Mine in a section found eligible for Wild and Scenic River designation. Leaks from the heap-leach pad or failure of the diversion channels could impact streamside vegetation. Due to mining, Pinto Creek was recently listed as one of the ten most endangered rivers in the United States.

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Our new Paradise Valley store
Save the Scenic Santa Ritas

by Richard McKee

A arco and the Forest Service are preparing to enter into a massive land exchange that will enable Aarco to acquire 13,000 acres of land in the Rosemont Ranch area of the Santa Rita Mountains, just west of scenic highway 83. Aarco already owns patented land (which it obtained from the public thanks to the 1872 Mining Act) in the area, but needs the additional acreage to support a large, open-pit copper mine. The proposed mine will consume 21 square miles.

In return, Aarco is enticing the Forest Service with 23 highly desirable parcels, many near wilderness or other sensitive areas, such as Madera Canyon, Cochise Stronghold, and Black River. The total acreage of the Aarco lands, however, is only 2,222 acres. Let’s see — 13,272 vs. 2,222 — you do the math. We’re anxious to see the appraisals. No matter how important or valuable the offered lands are, the price is too high. We cannot allow the land exchange to take place.

The Rosemont Valley in the Santa Ritas are prime scenic, wildlife, and recreational lands. People from all over the nation visit the area because of its abundant and varied bird populations. The eastern Santa Ritas are a favorite of mountain bikers, hikers, horseback riders, hunters, and those of us who simply love the outdoors and the beauty of Arizona. The high grasslands which characterize the area are unique to Arizona.

Is it worth losing this area for a copper mine? Arizona copper mining brought $2.5 billion into the state in 1999. In contrast, the tourist industry brought $10.4 billion in 1994. Copper mining presently makes up less than 1% of the labor force in Arizona. The proposed Aarco mine will most likely not create any new jobs. The mine is proposed to replace Aarco’s Mission mine near Green Valley. Since workers will merely be transferred to the new mine, few, if any, new jobs will be created. Copper mining in Arizona has left a legacy of pollution and poverty. Many once-thriving mining towns are now little more than ghost towns. Only Aarco will profit from a new mine in the Santa Ritas. The rest of us will lose.

What can you do?

We are still at an early stage in the land exchange process. At time of publication, Aarco had yet to submit its Mining Plan of Operations (MPO). The MPO is the first step in the process. The Forest Service will then prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). This process may take months, if not years. In the meantime, write letters to the official listed below. Let them know you don’t think this land exchange (formerly known as the Rosemont Ranch Land Exchange) is a good idea. In fact, tell them it’s a disaster! Send a letter to the editor and make other Tusconians or southern Arizonans aware of Aarco’s plans. Let your elected officials, from the Board of Supervisors and City Council to our Congressional delegation, know what you think. Get on the Forest Service’s mailing list and tell them you want to be informed of all meetings and documents regarding the land exchange.

If you want to comment on the EIS, either in whole or as a part of the Rincon Group’s comments, call me, Richard McKee, (520) 742-7242, or e-mail me at rwhmc

AARCO, Tuscon, AZ 85710

Toxic Air Contaminant, Jan 7, 1999

The Sierra Club’s Statement of Purpose is: To explore, enjoy and protect the wild places of the earth, to practice and promote the responsible use of the earth’s ecosystems and resources, and to educate and enlist other humanitarians to protect and restore the quality of the natural and human environment; and to use all lawful means to carry out these objectives.

As a grassroots-based organization, we rely on individuals for our resources, talent, and energy. Our members are our most important assets. Join the Sierra Club today.

John McGee
Coronado Forest Supervisor
300 West Congress St.
Tucson, AZ 85701

Chip Carmichael
Regional Forester
517 Gold Ave.
Albuquerque, NM 87102

Senator John Kyl
363 Russell Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510

Senator John McCain
111 Russell Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510

Rep. Ed Pastor
225 Cannon House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515

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Forests Forever!

Hope and Vision for the Southwest’s Public Lands Forests:
The Southwest Forest Alliance publishes "alternative forest plans"

I n October, the Southwest Forest Alliance published Forests Forever! A Plan to Restore Ecological and Economic Integrity to the Southwest’s National Forests and Forest Dependent Communities. This beautiful 32-page booklet will be an important lobbying and public education tool for groups working to conserve and restore old growth forests.

Forests Forever! provides a narrative and photographic journey through the SWFA’s compelling vision for the conservation and restoration of National Forests in the Southwest. Besides being an excellent primer on Southwestern forest ecology, Forests Forever! outlines the preliminary conservation strategy adopted by environmentalists who are working for positive change in National Forest policy.

"The Alliance is using Forests Forever! to advocate for solutions that will protect old-growth forests and restore damaged watersheds while helping forest-dependent communities become self-sustaining," says Sharon Galbreath, Grand Canyon Chapter Conservation Chair and steering committee member for the Alliance.

"The goals of our restoration-based forest plans are simple," says Galbreath. "First and foremost, we want to restore Southwestern forests to fully-functioning ecosystems. "To do that, we must plan for the long term—we can’t just improve forest conditions now and then let future resource use drive the forest back to unhealthy conditions. We also want to diversify and stabilize local economies that have been hurt by relying on resource-extraction industries for economic well-being. So we want to see restoration projects be redirected toward habitat improvement or other locally-based forest restoration projects.

The Alliance’s vision of forest restoration in the Southwest ultimately led to the development of specific management recommendations—which makes this publication unique. "Forests Forever! outlines a concrete set of goals and prescriptions for the Southwest’s National Forests at the level of landscape and ecosystem type," says Galbreath. "It is highly useful for activists who want to learn the basics of what we think our forests should look like, as well as how to protect and restore our forests from the ground up."

The Sierra Club has long been an important force behind the Alliance’s campaign to restore a natural balance to our public lands. To get more information, or to become involved in the forest planning process, contact the Alliance at 520-774-6514, or e-mail to swfa@jcpae.org. Working together, we can chart a new course for the Southwest’s National Forests.
One-Third of Grand Canyon Air Tour Operators Dodge Fees

Air Tour Numbers may be twice those reported

More than one-third of the companies which advertise Grand Canyon air tours do not pay required fees to the National Park Service. They include two new operators, Kenai Air of Hawaii and Air Nevada, which in previous years reported close to 1,000 tour flights each to the park.

Two operators, Air Grand Canyon and Windrock Aviation, have sent letters to the National Park Service refusing to pay, while the others have just refused to report any activity, despite advertising Grand Canyon tours. Air Grand Canyon, based in Prescott, Arizona, reported 2,000 flights over the Grand Canyon in 1995, but reported none this past year, even though they advertise four different tour options over the park.

One company, Vision Air of Las Vegas, is not on lists of Grand Canyon air tour operators at either the Federal Aviation Administration or the National Park Service, pays no fees to the park, but advertises air tours through the heart of the Grand Canyon.

In part due to this underreporting, air tour numbers may be twice as numerous as reported. According to Park Service records based on fees paid, there were 49,181 tour flights over the Grand Canyon in twelve months ending June 30, 1996. In contrast, the FAA estimates the number to have been about 70,000 in 1995 in their draft proposal to change air tour management over the park. However, the Arizona Department of Transportation, which operates Grand Canyon Airport just outside the park, reports 90,522 takeoffs and landings in 1995, almost all of which are air tours; this translates into 95,261 flights, assuming one takeoff and one landing per completed flight.

"Obviously tighter controls are needed on Grand Canyon air tours," said Rob Smith, Southwest Representative for the Sierra Club. "Understanding the number of flights means understanding the amount of aircraft noise raining down on the Grand Canyon, a serious and growing problem in most of the park."

"A large segment of the air tour industry is running amok at Grand Canyon, and the FAA is acting like a sleeping watchdog," Smith continued. "It's time to demand more protection for our park and our pocketbooks."

The federal Omnibus Reclamation Act of 1993 authorized the National Park Service to collect $25 for each tour flight over the Grand Canyon and two national parks in Hawaii.

The 1987 National Park Overflight Act, sponsored by Senator John McCain (R-AZ), requires the National Park Service and the FAA to reduce and control air tour noise so that the natural quiet of the Grand Canyon is substantially restored. Park Service studies have shown that unless air tours numbers and routes are reduced, aircraft noise will continue to be heard throughout most of Grand Canyon.

See Air Tours continued on page 8

Clinton Promises Quieter Canyon Rule by December 31

by Rob Smith, Southwest Office

President Bill Clinton set December 31 as a deadline for the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) to issue new rules to limit noise from commercial air tours over the Grand Canyon. Now that the comment period on the FAA's draft rules is over, it's time to encourage the President to weigh in to make the final rule better than the FAA's draft rules.

Nearly a decade after Congress decided there was too much aircraft noise in the park and passed the 1987 National Parks Overflight Act, the number of tour flights has doubled. In the peak summer season, pilots are warned to expect as many as 1,000 flights a day and 100 flights per hour.

Despite legal and administrative mandates to reduce the level of noise in the park and to substantially restore natural quiet, true natural quiet can be found in less than one-half of one percent of the vast canyon.

The FAA is proposing new rules to control air tour flights over the Grand Canyon by doubling the amount of flight-free airspace over the park. This will prevent air tours from developing in Marble Canyon and will eliminate those occasional tours along the Col ordal's Middle Granite Gorge now using the existing "Fossil Canyon" tour corridor.

But even FAA's own environmental assessment predicts "no appreciable change in aircraft noise levels." The problem is that the most heavily used tour routes remain virtually unchanged, and the proposed cap on tour numbers is set at the already excessively high numbers flown.

The FAA proposal is a proposal of prevention but only an ounce of cure," notes Sharon Galbreath, conservation chair for the Grand Canyon Chapter. "The law mandates substantial restoration of the Grand Canyon's natural quiet, but the FAA admits its own failure to do that."

In the Club's official comments, Sierra Club President Adam Werbach declared "We're alarmed that even by the FAA's own analysis, substantial restoration of natural quiet — the legal standard — will not occur, . . . this blatant failure to do what the law requires is intolerable."

Can Do Condors

by Rob Smith, Southwest Office

Six California condors, North America's rarest and largest bird, arrived just north of the Grand Canyon October 29 to live in temporary pens before being released to the wild. The goal is to establish at least 150 birds in northern Arizona and southern Utah as a separate breeding population from the existing 17 condors now in the wild in southern California.

The Arizona-Tub condors are being reintroduced as an "experimental, non-essential" population, which means that land use restrictions normally protecting an endangered species will not apply to condors in this area. This designation was meant to allow opposition to the reintroduction, but some southern Utah counties filed a lawsuit anyway. When they were thrown out of court, the project moved ahead.

The condor has a 9-foot wing span and likes to soar on air currents near cliffs as it searches for its food, which is carrion. The condor will be a spectacular addition to one of the last remaining wild areas on Earth.

Glen Canyon Dam is Beachin'

by Rob Smith, Southwest Office

Interior Secretary Bruce Babbit approved a new pattern of Glen Canyon Dam water releases at a signing ceremony October 9 in Phoenix. The new flow rates are designed to protect Grand Canyon beaches.

For several years the Sierra Club has worked with a broad coalition of conservation groups, river runners, tribal, and sporting groups to control Glen Canyon water releases. The goal is to protect shorelines, wildlife habitat, and Native American sites.

The Sierra Club's success was lobbying for passage of the Grand Canyon Protection Act, championed by Sen. John McCain (R-AZ) and Rep. George Miller (D-CA) and enacted in 1992. That law directed the Bureau of Reclamation, which owns and operates Glen Canyon Dam, to manage the water flows to protect the national park downstream.

Extensive scientific research provided the details necessary to arrive at specific flows. Basically, the new flows allow for modest See Beaches continued on page 8
The Great Fireproofing-Our-Forests Ruse

by Bob Witzeman

Let us be as gentle guests of Lady Nature—not as harsh hosts.
—William Shakespeare

I t is a long drive to Mount Trumbull on the Arizona Strip—more than eight hours from Phoenix for five bikers and birders who recently drove there. The area in the base of this mountain is being used as a testing ground by the Bureau of Land Management, Northern Arizona University (NAU) School of Forestry, and Congress. It’s a model, a potential sample of things to come, of “fireproofed,” “restored,” and “healthy” forests. It’s called “Ponderosa Pine Ecosystem Restoration” or “Pre-Settlement Restoration.”

In the yet to be “restored” area we saw Pinon Jays, Acorn Woodpeckers, Hairy Woodpeckers, nuthatches, and chickadees. Great Horned Owls had already moved into the “restored” (logged) area. Great Horned Owls prefer disturbed, logged, open areas where they subsequently drive out the Spotted and Flammulated Owls (the latter were heard in the area before logging). Chances for Spotted Owl habitat after this “pre-settlement restoration” will be nil.

“Pre-settlement restoration” forestry is a political ploy to drum up support for continued overlogging of our national forests? “Before and after” photos show the disappearance of what one could call a forest. A few isolated, windstorm-vulnerable trees were all that remained. There are few snags of any size. Large diameter trees, up to 30 inches, were logged. The trees left behind to replace healthy, towering, full-canopied yellow pines that once existed on this site are too small to create shade and wildlife habitat that existed in a “pre-settlement” forest.

Fresh coupies also were apparent in the newly logged area. The Mt. Trumbull Environmental Assessment states that cattle will resume grazing 50% of the available forage after “restoration,” but removing cattle, Congressional approval of laws that attempt to “fireproof” our forests are a foolish mistake, since cattle are one of the major causes of forest fires.

Cattle grazing, combined with logging and fire control, create dense pole-thickets that become ladders fuels which ignite mature and old-growth ponderosas. Grazing reduces the presence of grasses and the herbaceous understory which, in turn, prevent coniferous seedling domination. Grass also loses its moisture fire to periodically burn the excessive numbers of pine saplings. Thickness of the grass mat and the competition for soil moisture by grass helps control pine sapling domination.

If the Mt. Trumbull definition of “pre-settlement” restoration becomes a reality, we can kiss most of our best shade trees goodbye. Our forests will be dry, hot places incapable of slowing down wind or giving us shade. How forest species would survive in these open meadows is difficult to comprehend.

Logging trucks hauled off large, mature logs to pay for this “restoration” campaign. This sale earned 20% of the original revenue estimated by NAU. It would not have sold at all if they had not sacrificed hundreds of large, towering trees in this 4.5-acre site area. One-quarter of the volume of lumber removed came from trees 20-inches or more in diameter.

“Ecosystem restoration” and “Forest Health” are the environmental buzzwords for the nineties. The drought and subsequent fire season, along with these buzzword concepts, are being used to perpetuate large scale logging operations. “Restoration” appears to be about senators and representatives who receive thousands of dollars in campaign contributions from logging companies. Like the University of Arizona on Mt. Graham, it’s about university professors garnering costly, taxpayer-financed federal grants, and Congress tied to an industry that thinks nothing of destroying our Southwestern’s unique and irreplaceable forests, rangelands, and biotic communities.

Beaches continued from page 7

variations in water releases (on a daily basis) and limit how fast the flows can increase and decrease. The result diminishes unnecessary erosion of beaches and shorelines. The most important element of the final plan was the requirement for a spring flood event to restore beaches along the river. The first test occurred last April, and by all accounts it worked.

Over the next few years, more research is needed to determine what changes are needed to protect the native, endangered, humback club. It now survives primarily in the Little Colorado River, a tributary of the Colorado.

Air Tours from page 7

Canyon National Park in violation of the 1987 law.

The Sierra Club is a national environmental group with 10,000 members in Arizona. The group has advocated protecting the national quiet at Grand Canyon National Park for nearly ten years.

This article is a press release from Sierra Club’s Southwest Regional Office in Phoenix, Arizona.

Quiet? continued from page 7

air tour corridor, too, this would protect the popular backcountry trails in the Hualapai Basin area as well as the magnificent Point Sublime overlook on the North Rim.

Support a permanent limit on flight numbers, and reduce them to below 1987 levels (when Congress mandated protection for national quiet at the Grand Canyon).

If possible, mention personal experiences of natural quiet in Grand Canyon National Park (or in National Parks generally).

Above all, ask President Clinton to personally direct the FAA to follow the law by controlling air travel, thereby restoring natural quiet to the majority of Grand Canyon National Park. President Clinton can be reached c/o The White House, Washington, D.C. 20500; 202-456-1111; e-mail <president@whitehouse.gov>.

For more information: contact Rob Smith at Sierra Club Southwest Office, 516 E. Portland, Phoenix, AZ 85004; 602-254-0330. Or use e-mail via the Internet at <rob.smith@sierraclub.org>.

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Sierra Club Books

The Case Against the Global Economy and for a Turn Toward the Local

Edited by Jerry Mander and Edward Goldsmith

"An important, vital resource for planetary stewardship" Publishers Weekly

Economic globalization is the most fundamental redesign of the world's political and economic arrangements since the Industrial Revolution, yet public discussion of this trend, and new institutions such as the World Trade Organization, NAFTA and GATT, has failed to adequately describe the consequences of this profound change. In The Case Against the Global Economy, Jerry Mander and Edward Goldsmith gather in this groundbreaking, comprehensive anthology more than 40 economic, agricultural, and environmental experts to explain the controversial effects of globalization and offer a compelling array of alternatives.

Contributors include:
- Ralph Nader and Lori Wallach on the corrupting effect of international trade agreements on worldwide democracy.
- Jeremy Rifkin on the relationship between the new technology that enables globalization and the inevitable loss of jobs that results.
- Jerry Mander on the failures of the media to report the negative side of globalization.
- Vandana Shiva and Radha Hotta-Bhar on biopiracy—the patenting and corporate monopolization of native seeds once freely available to the farmers of India.
- David Korten on the myth that economic growth and free trade can ever be environmentally sustainable or serve the needs of anyone but corporations.
- Edward Goldsmith on the dire environmental effects of the global economy.
- Andreas Kornell on the dangers of biotechnology and the patenting of life.
- Wendell Berry on his 17 rules for the development of local community.
- Martin Kroe on globalization's devastating effects in the Third World.

Jerry Mander was president of the San Francisco advertising company Freeman, Mander & Co. in the 1960s, but then turned his talents to environmental campaigns. Since 1980, Mander has been senior fellow at the Public Media Center, which has campaigned for Sierra Club, Greenpeace, Public Citizens, and hundreds of other organizations. He is currently program director of the Foundation for Deep Ecology and one of the cofounders (with Goldsmith and others) of the International Forum on Globalization. Mander is the author of the bestsellers Four Arguments for the Elimination of Television and In the Absence of the Sacred.

Edward Goldsmith is the founder and publisher of The Ecologist, Europe's leading environmental journal, and the author of fifteen books, including The Way An Ecological World View (1991), The Great U-Turn (1988) and A Blueprint for Survival (1972), with Robert Prescott Allen, which triggered the foundation of the British Green Party. He was awarded the Right Livelihood Award in Stockholm in 1991 and the same year was made a Chevalier of the Legion d'Honneur in France.

550 pages
$29.00 PFT-clth
Publication date: September 30, 1996

Distributed to the book trade by Randon House, Inc.
At bookstores or direct from Sierra Club Mail Order at 1-800-935-1056

"The most subversive book anyone's published in years."
—Bill McKibben, Author of The End of Nature

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Flagstaff City Hall
6:30-8:30 p.m.
Thursday, January 16, 1997

for more information, contact Raena Honan, (602) 253-8653

Label stickers at work!
Each issue of the Canyon Echo is prepared for mailing by volunteers who save several thousand dollars in mailing costs each year. The following persons made short work of getting the November issue ready for mailing.

Team leader, master of pre-sort: Jerry Nelson.
Postal forms guru: Obed Salazar.
Team: Karen Amacker, Don Begalke, Frances Colley, Lyn Conner, Peter Curia, Ted Gartner, Bill Gill, Tom Lazzelle, Larry Mills, Jerry Rightnour, Chris Trask, and Jim Vaaler.

Palo Verde Group
Thursday, January 16, 7:30 p.m.
(Doors open at 7:00 p.m. Come early for refreshments.)
Pueblo Grande Museum
4619 E. Washington St., Phoenix

Condors Make a Comeback
Jeff Humphrey, US Fish and Wildlife Service.
Jeff will share some of the history behind the recovery effort as well as the expectations for the Arizona population.

The meeting is free. Bring a friend.
Contact Lynn Delmuth, Programs Chair, for details: 966-2154

Look for E.F.A. in these workplace giving campaigns:
Maricopa County CFC, City of Mesa, Southern Arizona CFC, United ECAP (City of Tucson, Pima County), Northern Arizona CFC.

Your Annual Contribution to the Environmental Fund for Arizona helps your local environmental organizations
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For information on E.F.A. call or write
516 E. Portland, Phoenix AZ 85004 (602) 256-7728
On the Web: http://eearcweb.com/eearcwgb/uccenct/
More Hikes! from page 12

JAN 25 (SAT) "B" Tortolita Mountain Day-hike, Tortolita Mtns. We'll check out a couple of the highest peaks and a rugged canyon or two. This majestic Sonoran Desert area has plenty of bush vegetation. Unfortunately, as you may have heard, much of the area is slated for development, so let's hike it while we can. Can- non: this hike may have to be canceled due to dry land developer and lusa-eve-gov't. 8-6 miles RT, 1500 B. C. Call Mike Martin (520) 796-5092.South Mountain Park.

JAN 26 (SUN) "B" Hidden Secrets of the Goldfield Days. This strenuous, largely off-trail alternative to the Superbowl Takes us into the wild country of the Goldfield Mountains north of Apache Junction. We'll hike down Willow Springs Canyon, through the nar- rowness, and if time allows, all the way to Saguaro Lake, and explore two interesting side canyons full of surprises. We'll also scramble up some serious boulders, hike over slickrock, and enjoy the spectacular scenery of this colorful area. Expect some thick and thorny vegetation, steep slopes, and possibly wet feet. Gloves rec- ommended. Drive 45 miles one-way from Tempe. Call Ken McInity at (602) 265-2854.

FEB. (Every Wednesday Eve) "C" Sabino Starr Night dayhike, Santa Catalina Mtns. For anyone who wants to glide through night in the road to Sabino Canyon without meeting ob- trusive bicycle spotlighters, while enjoying the familiar company of kindred spirits. We attempt to de-emphasize artificial flash-lighthead use, and instead rely on a small group of silence, to experience genuine light, sounds and textures of that cathedral Cathedral. Pace could be increased. Gutsy work! A little night hike could be a stimu- lating "B" and natural outdoor activity, all ways an enjoyment. Advisories for guide: 7.5 mi. RT, 600 ft. C. Call Larry Levine (510) 577-2442, Tucson.

FEB 1-2 (SAT-SUN) "C" Hassayampa River Canyon Wilderness Cleanup / Backpacker. We'll hike 4.5 miles downstream from the Williams Ranch to a historic cabin site littered with a large amount of garbage such as cans, nails, pieces of tin, etc., left by previous users of the site. Permitting will also be done some trail maintenance on an old trail leading to the work site. Roy Williams, the local rancher, has agreed to haul out the trash with pack animals. Call Jim Vailer (602) 553-8208.

FEB 3-4 (MON-THUR) "B" Superloop inspection backpacker trip. Trip to three trails are retired and/or weekend crowds. Approximately 28 miles, lowest elevation 2420'. Highest 3600'. Route: Peralta Trailhead / Devils Spring / Red Tanks Canyon / Home Camp Basin / Tortilla Well / Peters Canyon / Cardon Trail / Spring / Bluff Springs Canyon. Trip can be lengthened or short- ened or modified depending on the group, weather, and trail conditions. Limit 10. Contact organiser. Well memoed reviews welcome. Call Ken McInity at (602) 274-3322 or e-mail rnegmtn@tucson.az.education.

FEB. 8 (SAT) "B" Alamo Canyon Telegraph Canyon Dayhike. This 12-mile ex- ploatory hike will visit a highly scenic area south of Cataract Mountain near Superior. We'll begin by following a jeep trail up Alamo Canyon, head east off to a ridge and follow the ridge to the north, and then descend to the cot to a dirt road in Telegraph Canyon. When the road leaves the canyon, we'll continue off- trail upstream, eventually encountering a jeep road that leads to our cars. You'll be able to en- joy some easy road travel but also some steep uphill and downhill navigation, rock hopping, bouldering, streamside quicksand, small pools before a 1,200-foot elevation gain, and possible wading. Gloves recommended. Drive 55 miles OW from Tempe. Call Ken McInity at (602) 265-2854.

FEB. 22 (SAT) "A" Little Utah Dayhike, South of Superior and east of the Ray Mine route is an area of rugged creekless canyons, cliffs, buttes, and rock formations (known by the hike leaders) as Little Utah. This 8 to 10 mile hike, for fast and strong hikers only, will explore a small part of this country. We'll continue off- trail upstream. Expect plenty of thorny and brushy plants, rock hopping, steep slopes, and boulder and ledge scrambling. Gloves recom- mended. Total elevation gain may exceed 3,000 feet. Drive 75 miles OW from Tempe. Call Ken McInity at (602) 265-2854.

MAR 8 (SAT) "A" Tortolita Mountain Day- hike. This 12-mile strenuous and off-trail backpacking trip. For fast and strong hikers only, will take us to the 4,918-foot-high summit of Tortolita Mtnn, near Tortilla Well on the Superior Wilderness. The 2000-foot climb is steep, rocky, and in places brushy, with a plethora of cacti, grass, and other spiny and thorny plants. Gloves are highly recom- mended. Our descent will be shorter but steeper and brushier. From the top we'll enjoy unparalleled views of the surrounding vicinities and other sites such as the Fountain Hills, mountain and the Valley of the Sun in all its sun-ning splendor. Partnership. Drive 45 miles OW from Tempe. Call Ken McInity at (602) 265-2854.

MAR 15 (SAT) "A"* Northern Superior- tia Backpacking Class, March. On this multi- day Superior- tia off-trail extravaganza for ex- tremely fast, strong, and crazy hikers only, we'll begin at an elevation of 2,000 feet at Tor- tilia Flat, climb 1,500 feet to the summit of Gemansea Head (3,479 elevation), climb 700 more feet to the summit of Malpais Mountain (4,229'), drop 800 feet to Peters Mesa (3,007'), and follow Peters Mesa to the Peters Canyon Trail. From there we will hike to the Tortilla Trailhead and down the Tortilla road to the Apache Trail. Much of the time we'll be away from the busy trail. Expect everyimaginable adversity: steep and slippery slopes, vicious vegetation, and most of all sore feet. Also expect unparalleled adventure and spectacular scenery. Gloves recom- mended. Drive 50 miles OW from Tempe. Call Ken McInity at (602) 265-2854.

Sierra Club Spring 1997

Class Backpaking Class

Classes cover compass and map reading, wilderness ethics, equipment, clothing and shelter, menu planning, stoves, and water purification. Wilderness medicine and first aid are also covered. The outdoor survival experience includes two dayhikes along with an overnight backpack into the wilderness. There will be a final social potluck.

Where: Universalist Church of Phoenix, 4027 E. Lincoln Dr., Paradise Valley When: Mondays, Jan. 27, Feb. 3, 10, 17, 24; 6:30 pm to 9:00 pm Cost: $50 for entire course (limit 40 persons)

Sterling Silver Reminders of the intricate patterns and simple beauty that always abound in nature. Hand-crafted by Pete Wolff.

Wolves from page 4

"Ranchers and conservationists have proven their willingness to cooperate for the benefit of wolves and the ecosystem, what we're asking for now is cooperation from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service," states Miller.

Biologists claim that populations may be reduced if proper grazing rules are not followed. If the Fish and wildlife Service act with diligence to facilitate the reintroduction of Mexican wolves into their historic range. These of us who care for these animals in captivity cannot assure that we can maintain them in perpetuity, and we need the help of the government to bring fruition the laws of the land and to ensure biological diversity and environmental health over the long term.

You are invited!

Sierra Club Open House Where?
Rincon Group Headquarters, Historic Y, 738 North 5th Avenue, Tucson When?
Saturday, December 7 — 10:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. Why?
Because it's FUN

See our members, meet members of the Board and other members, bring a friend, and meet a new friend. Refreshments will be served, and an informative slide show or video will be provided for your entertainment. Sierra Club books, T-shirts, and calendars will be for sale, as well as sign-up sheets for club activities.

For more information: Linda 747-5078 or Bobbie 886-0052

for information: Linda 747-5078 or Bobbie 886-0052

Mastail Wilderness, climbing 2600 feet to an elevation of 6,800 feet. Drive 50 miles one-way from Scottsdale. Call Ken McInity at (602) 265-2854 Phoenix.
OUTINGS

Take a Hike! With the Sierra Club

The Sierra Club is a nationwide organization with active local outings programs to encourage members and non-members alike. You are invited to explore the beauty of Arizona while making friends and possibly finding new hiking companions of your own interests. Simply find an outing that appeals to you and phone the leader for further information. For general Club information phone the hotline at (602) 267-1649 or visit our World Wide Web site at http://www.sierraclub.org/glimpse.

NOV. 30 (SAT) Coronado Mesa Dayhike. "B." On this 7+ mile exploratory offtrail hike we will follow the rim of Coronado Mesa and enjoy many rarely seen vistas of spectacular lower Fish Creek Canyon in the Superstitions. We'll then cross the Apache Trail and explore a system of shallow canyons. Our absolute elevation gain will be only 500 feet, but the hike will involve plenty of up-and-down-and-up-and-down travel. Also expect rock hopping, shoulder scrambling, possible wet feet, steep and slippery slopes, and a variety of thorny, brushy, thick vegetation, including the dreaded mimosa catalinae. Due to these conditions, the following recommendations are suggested. Drive 55 miles one-way from Tempe. Call Ken McGinty at (602) 265-2854, Phoenix.

DEC. (Every Wednesday Eve) "C" Sabino Starr Night Dayhike, Santa Catalina Mts. This is a night hike where we walk up and to the ridge through the wildcat mesa near the Sabino Canyon Visitors Center, parallel the tram road, and ends above the road. 9+ miles, 9000 ft. Call Lynn Marcus (520) 795-0772, Tucson.

DEC. 7 (SAT) "C" Pantottore Ridge Dayhike, Santa Catalina Mts. This is a short but fun hike to the top of Pantottore ridge in the front range of the Catalinas. Good views of lake and surrounding mountains, some steep up and downhill walking, and possible encounters with thick and thorny vegetation. Drive 35 miles one-way from Scottsdale. Call Ken McGinty at (602) 265-2854, Phoenix.

DEC. 7 (SAT) "C" Bulldog Canyon Dayhike. The southern end of the Goldfield Mountains north of Apache Junction is bisected by a scenic desert valley known as Bulldog Canyon. This 6+ mile hike will follow a few jeep roads and trails (gaining and losing elevation) in a loop route. Although we'll have to share the canyon with a powerline, we'll enjoy an enjoyable trek. Drive 39 miles one-way from Tempe Call Ken McGinty at (602) 265-2854, Phoenix.

DEC. 8 (SUN) "C" Butcher Jones Trail Dayhike. This 6+ mile hike will follow the Butcher Jones trail for 3 miles along the shore of Saguaro Lake and return by an offtrail route. Expect spectacular views of the Scottsdale. Call Ken McGinty at (602) 265-2854, Phoenix.

DEC. 14 (SAT) "D" Usery Mt. Park Dayhike. Enjoy four miles of slow paced walk at Usery Mt. Park. Plenty of time to stop and smell the cacti! Sniveling welcome. Call Mary Gulmi at (602) 275-2569.

DEC. 14 (SAT) "B" Robber's Roost / Geromito's Cave Dayhike. A pair of hideouts for outlaws and Apaches in the days of the Old West, featuring steep ascents and descents, some off-trail route-finding, and terrain marked by Superstition Mountains landmarks such as Weaver's Needle. 8 miles RT, 2000' Elevation. Co-sponsored with the Pathfinder Hiking Club. Co-leaders Ted Garnner (602) 968-5142 and Ray Yellin. Phoenix.

DEC. 14 (SUN) "B" Wood Canyon Dayhike. On this mostly off-trail, 10 mile hike we'll climb and hike along the tops of two mesas forming the walls of Wood Canyon south of Superior. Ascending nearly 1,000 ft, we'll walk 1,800 feet high mesa I, drop 800 feet, and ascend another 1,000 ft to the top of Mesa 2. Expect steep and rocky slopes, thin grasses, and some boulder fields up and downhill hiking, and spectacular views of this rugged and beautiful country. Gloves recommended. Drive 70 miles W from Tempe. Call Ken McGinty at (602) 265-2854, Phoenix.

DEC. 17 (SAT) "A" Back-Country Ski Tour, San Francisco Peaks. Depending on snow conditions we will ski an 8-10 mile one-way tour on the west (Hart Prairie) side of the mountain that will entails a car shuttle and is to be considered strenuous and for hardy, experienced skiers only. Call Les Cherow at (602) 943-3673, Phoenix.

DEC. 19 (SUN) "B" Cactus Forest Trail Dayhike, Rincon Mts. We will hike across the desert floor among many varieties of cacti. This hike is best enjoyed in the winter. Nice views of the rincon range. 10.4 mi RT, 200 ft. E elevation. Call Dave Vaughan at (520) 539-3127.